

the exploration and identification of monuments for the protection and preservation is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) The protected monuments are conserved and preserved as per the structural needs of the monuments and availability of resources.

(e) To create awareness about the monuments and to popularize them among the tourists, the World Heritage Day and World Heritage Week are observed at the important monuments of the country. The Department of Tourism has a scheme for the Refurbishment and Landscaping of monuments.

Closure of Mines

5512. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mines which have been closed down during the last three years upto June 1996 in the country;

(b) the reasons for their closure;

(c) the loss in production and revenue suffered as a result thereof in each year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to rehabilitate the labourers of these mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) As per provisions of Rule 23 of Mineral Conservation & Development Rules 1988, the owner agent, mining engineer or manager of every mine is required to give a notice to the Government of his intention to abandon a mine or a part thereof. However, as per information available with India Bureau of Mines (IBM) during the last 3 years upto June, 1996, notice of abandonment of 30 mines have been received by the Government. Details of which are given as under : —

	State	No. of Mines
1.	Karnataka	5
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Kerala	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2
6.	Rajasthan	3
7.	Tamil Nadu	4
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1
9.	Maharashtra	3
10.	Gujarat	3
	Total	30

(b) Reasons for abandonment are exhaustion of minerals, lack of demand, un-economical working condition, closure on account of Court order and State Government order and mines falling within Coastal Regulation Zone.

(c) There is no significant loss in overall annual production of these mines. However, production loss of these mines is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) Government has no specific scheme for revival of mines which have closed or work temporarily discontinued. However, where the closure is due to lack of demand, it is felt that steps taken to liberalise the economy and increased industrial production would result in increasing demand for minerals and so make operations of such mines economical.

STATEMENT

LOSS OF PRODUCTION

Sl. No.	State	Mineral	Loss of production during the year (in tonnes)		
			1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Bihar	Kyanite	1177	1177	177
		Fireclay	—	—	1255
		Felspar & Quartz	—	19 (Fels.)	19 (Fels.)
			—	431 (Qtz.)	431 (Qtz.)
2.	Kerala	Silica Sand	2008	2008	2008
		China clay	226	226	226
		Limeshell	7712	7712	7712
3.	Karnataka	Magnesite	—	2718	2718
		Limestone	10000	10000	10000
4.	Tamilnadu	Limestone	—	14693	15132
		Quartz &	—	—	1059 (Qtz.)
		Felspar	—	—	104 (Fels.)
5.	Rajasthan	Silica Sand	—	1695	1695
		Limestone	3124	3124	3124
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore	—	426	426
7.	Gujarat	Bauxite	—	606	1296
8.	Maharashtra	Industrial Sand	15807	20287	20637
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Laterite	—	—	30
		Dolomite	—	—	1248

[Translation]

Development of Pushkar and Ajmer

5513. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details and reasons for not including the Pushkar and Ajmer in the World Tourist Map;